

In September 2000, there were 359,694 SSI disabled beneficiaries who were working (6.7 percent of the total SSI disabled caseload) (table 2). Included in this count were 84,199 section 1619(b) participants who do not receive an SSI payment, but who have special SSI recipient status for Medicaid purposes. Almost two-thirds (65.3 percent) of the workers had amounts of earned income below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level of \$700 per month; 24.5 percent earned \$65 or less (table 4).

Geographic Distribution

Among the States, the percentage of disabled workers varied from a low of 3.1 percent in Alabama to a high of 19.8 percent in Iowa (table 2). In general, the percentage of disabled workers was higher in the Northern States than in the Southern States.

Demographic Characteristics

The majority of these disabled workers were male (53.5 percent). Almost half (46.6 percent) had unearned income; 39.8 percent were receiving Social Security benefits (table 4). Comparable figures for all disabled recipients in September 2000 were: 44.5 percent male, 37.8 percent with unearned income, and 30.6 percent receiving Social Security benefits.

Diagnosis

Disabled workers are more likely to have certain impairments than other disabled recipients. Almost three-fourths (72.3 percent) of the workers had a mental disorder, including 46.8 percent who were diagnosed with mental retardation (table 5). This compares to 58.4 percent of all disabled recipients with a mental disorder, including 24.5 percent with mental retardation.

Section 1619

The greatest use of work incentive provisions was by participants under section 1619—30.7 percent of disabled workers. This included 7.3 percent under section 1619(a), and 23.4 percent under section 1619(b) (table 3).

Other Work Incentives

Use of other work incentive provisions continued to have a smaller, but measurable, impact. In September 2000, 4.1 percent of the SSI disabled workers had some of their income excluded under one of these provisions—plan for achieving self support (PASS), (0.4 percent); impairment-related work expenses (IRWE), (2.6 percent), or blind work expenses (BWE), (1.1 percent) (table 15).

A PASS permits an SSI recipient to set aside income and resources to help obtain the training or education necessary for certain specified occupational goals. In September 2000, 425 PASS participants had earnings, which averaged \$655 per month (table 4). However, exclusions under a PASS are not limited to earnings. Of the 1,260 disabled recipients with a PASS, almost two-thirds (63.3 percent) did not have any earnings reported for September 2000 (table 15). For this group, the PASS excluded unearned income such as social security benefits. Out of all PASS participants, 167 had a PASS that excluded only resources.